DISCOURSÉ

Concerning the READING

His Majesties Late Declaration

IN THE

CHURCHES.

Set forth by the

Right Reverend Father in God

HERBERT Croft.

Lord Bishop of

HEREFORD.

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Hen the Command for Reading the Kings Declaration came down first, accompanied with the Petition of my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Bishops, humbly A 2 pray-

praying to be excused from the Publishing those Declarations, 1 disputed with my self so long, that I grew into a perfect Agony at last, and could take no Rest all that Night. For two great Evils appeared before me, both contrary one to the other, and yet an absolute necessity of my falling into one of them, either Disobedience to the Kings Commands, or a Separation and Schism from my Metropolitan and other worthy Bilhops, whose Judgments I truly reverenced in most things, and whose Integrity in all things. This made that Night very dismal to me, till at length, the day coming on, I got up and began to confider things with less troubled Thoughts, and more calmly and feriously to weigh the whole whole Matter. And the first thing that represented it self unto me, as an Anchor to fix and hold fast my Soul, and compose my Conscience, was that faying, Submit your felves to every ordinance of man for the Lords Sake. 1 Pet. ii. 13. and again vers. 17. Fear God, bonour the King. This was faid by St. Peter, who, we believe, was guided by the Holy Ghost, and therefore we take it as the express Command of God, and ought to observe it in every thing that is not flatly contrary to the Word of God, or, at least, most evidently deduced from the Word of God, so that every common understanding mult needs see it. Now the King expresly commanding his Declaration to be Read in all Churches, without requiring him that Reads

it to declare either his Consent, Affent, Allowing or Liking of it, I would gladly know how any man can shew me that to do this is contrary to Gods Holy Word. If you fay, that this Declaration contains a Dispensing Power contrary to the Laws of the Land, as is declared in the Parliament 1662. and 1672. Let it be fo. Is it therefore contrary to the Word of God? Shew it me. If the King would vouchfafe to ask my Judgment, I would humbly and carneftly befeech him not to use his Dispensing Power in that high manner. And I farther call God to Witness that I would readily and cheerfully lay down my life to Compose the miserable Breaches that are in these Nations on this account. But if after all, the King tells

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tells me, he hath this Dispensing Power inherent in his Majesty by Right, and will use it whether I will or nill; What can I poor wretch do? Or what can all my Brethren, the Bishops, lawfully do, but submit unto his Majesties Will and have patience? But, as a Paper lately come forth faith, In Reading this His Majesties Declaration in the House of God, I do thereby declare my Consent unto it: for I ought to Read nothing there but what I do approve of. Where doth he find this so exprest in the Word of God? Or from what Text doth it necessarily and evidently follow? Can this be as clearly deduced from thence, or is it as plainly exprest as that on the contrary fide, that I am to fubmit to cvery

every Ordinance of man: This is the faying I flick close to, and require him to shew me out of the Word of God, that to read any thing in the House of God, is declaring my Confent unto it: and therefore his affirmation without some such proof from Scripture fignifies nothing, Nay, to fet Scripture alide, and to discourse of matters by common undérstanding; If I should read unto the people in the Church a Paper declaring that the King of France doth Perfecute several Protestants, and deprive them of their Estates, doth my Reading this Paper any way declare my Confent to his Perfecution? So, should I read a Paper in the Church declaring the Kings Toleration of Sectaries, doth it any way declare my Confere un-

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to it? No certainly. This Argument is very frivolous and vain. But you ask me, why do I Read this in the Church? and I answer, because the King Commands it, and I know nothing in Scripture that forbids it, and therefore I am bound to obey it. But that Paper farther asks, if the King command a Popish Homily for Transubstantiation to be Read in the Church, would I read it? No certainly, unless I read it so as to confute it, and shew the absurdity of it. The Case is very different: this is a Doctrine I am necessarily to instruct the people in, and to shew them either the Truth or Fallity of it. And the Case is the same in all Doctrines taught in the House of God. But in Reading the Kings Decla-

Declaration, there is no Doctrine Taught, only matter of Fact declared. But you will fay, that was known before, and fure there must be some other intention in requiring me to Read it. 'Tis true, perchance it is to try my Obedience. And our Enemies having fome guess by our late not giving thanks for that part of His Majesties Declaration, which was to maintain the Church of England, because Liberty for Diffenters was then also granted, that we will likewife refuse the Reading of the Declaration for the fame Reason, and there by displease the King, they therefore persuade His Majesty to require it of us. But for my own part I was then as urgent for our giving of Thanks, as a necessary and

and grateful Duty; which, had we then performed, it would probably have prevented this Command of Reading it: which is likely to have a very fad Confequence, and I heartily lament it, but know not how to remedy it. Yet on this occasion I beg leave of my Brethren to tell them my whole Sense of this Matter. When the Kings Majefty first of all declared his Refo lution to maintain the Church of England in the clear Profession of its Doctrine, with its Rights and Difcipline, this was fuch unexpected and surprizing News, that I stood long amazed at it: and when at length D had Composed my Mind and lettled my felf in full belief of it. I did then also in all humble gratitude refolve to comply and lean-B 2 ferve

ferve His Majesty in every thing that I could with a fafe Conscience perform, and thereby preserve His Majesties most favourable intention and kindness towards us. And for fo good an end as the free enjoyment of our Religion, and the True Worship of God to be publickly continued and defended, I was ready both then to give Thanks, and now to Read (in both which I fee no apparent evil) and to perform fuch other things as shall be proposed, which shall appear unto me as harmless as I take them to be. Yea I confess I fhould yet go farther, and in doubtful Cases beg leave of God (as Naaman the Syrian did of Elisha, that when he bowed down in the House of Rimmon, with the King lean-

deaning on his Hand, the Lord would pardon his fervant in this thing: fo) that he would graciously pardon me in complying with His Majesty in some things, wherein there might be fome shadow, though no real substance of Offence: and I should never doubt of Gods merciful Pardon in it, feeing I did it out of pure Obedience to my King, upon Gods Command, and to so good an end, as the preserving of Truth and Peace among us. Which if we lofe on this occasion, they will have much to answer for, who are the Authors of it. Yet I verily believe, and durft lay down my life for the Truth of it, that my Brethren who refuse the dispersing of these Declarations, are very far Gracifrom

from having any evil intention in it; but will as readily Obey the King as my felf, in what is as agreeable to their Consciences, as these things are to mine. And had I had the good fortune to have been amongst them at their Confultation, I should not have doubted of good fuccess in persuading them to this business: which, although it comes now too late for this previous the Grace of God in may prevent some future evil accidents. However I refolved to publish it, to give as much farif faction to the World as I can up on what reason I differe from my Brethren, who, I am confident, aim at the fame things though we go clean contrary ways wnto it. And I most humbly implore His Gracimon

Gracious Majesty to believe so of them, and not to give way to Passion, or to hearken unto those who would exasperate him against them: for 'tis impossible a True Son of the Church of England fhould have any Difloyal thoughts in his Heart, his Principles commanding him unto entire Obedience, either Active or Passive, without any Equivocation, or Mental Reservation in any Case whatfoever. And therefore a true generous Heart cannot but be kind and merciful to fuch fubmiffive Subjects, according to that, Parcere subjectis & debellare superbos.

FINIS.